

2. (Thrice amended) A method of suppressing, tolerizing or inhibiting the priming or activity of CD4⁺ T cells which are associated with antibody production specific for a particular antigen, comprising: administering to the respiratory tract of a mammal afflicted with, or at risk of, the indication or disease a dosage form comprising an amount of at least one epitope peptide, [a variant thereof] or a combination thereof, wherein the administration of the dosage form is effective to suppress, tolerize or inhibit the priming or activity of, CD4⁺ T cells which are associated with antibody production, in mammals having divergent immune response haplotypes, wherein the CD4⁺ T cells are specific for the antigen, wherein the sequence of the epitope peptide comprises a universal, immunodominant epitope sequence, and wherein the peptide comprises less than the sequence of the antigen.
17. (Thrice amended) A method to tolerize a human to an endogenous antigen associated with aberrant, pathogenic or undesirable antibody production in the human, comprising: administering to the respiratory tract of the human at least one epitope peptide, [a variant thereof] or a combination thereof, having a universal immunodominant epitope sequence, wherein the administration is effective to tolerize CD4⁺ cells which are associated with antibody production, in humans having divergent HLA haplotypes to the endogenous antigen and wherein the peptide comprises less than the sequence of the antigen.

Please add the following new claims:

41. (New) The method of claim 17 wherein the endogenous antigen is the acetylcholine receptor, insulin, growth hormone, factor VIII or factor IX.
42. (New) The method of claim 2 wherein the peptide includes residues 150-169, 181-200 or 360-378 of the *Torpedo californica* acetylcholine receptor alpha subunit or a portion of those residues.